THE (No. 2248.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, *January* 25.

A PETITION of James Price, praying that his claim for supplies furnished the American army in Canada, may be settled; was read.

Also, a petition of Gabriel Allen, of the state of New-Jersey, praying that duplicates may be granted him of certificates which he has lost.

A message from the president of the United States, accompanied with a letter from the governor of Maryland to the president, transmitting the Maryland act for the ratification of amendments to the constitution, as proposed to by congress, was read.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and after making some alterations and amendments therein, the committee rose, and the further consideration of the same was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Hartley, from the committee appointed, presented to the house, a bill for the uniform mode of naturalization throughout the United States, which was read the first time.

Mr. Benson, from the committee appointed, brought in a bill to give effect to the laws of the United States within the state of North-Carolina, which was read the first and second times, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

A message from the senate, by their secretary, with a resolution, that the business unfinished between the two houses at the late adjournment, ought to be resumed as if it had not been passed by either; and requesting the concurrence of the house to the same.

A motion was made that the house do concur with the senate in the said resolution, which was agreed to.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved the following:

Resolved, That it be established as a standing rule of the house, that every future adjournment of congress for more than days, shall be considered as a termination of the session, and that at the next meeting the business depending at the time of such adjournment, shall not be taken up, unless it be considered *de novo*.

The consideration of this was postponed until to-morrow.

On motion, Messrs. Burke, Huntington and Cadwallader, were appointed to bring in a bill, or bills, for securing to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

The house adjourned.

TUESDAY, *January* 26.

A petition of Lucas Lincoln, praying payment for services performed during the late war, was read.

A petition from a number of inhabitants of the eastern part of Massachusetts, was read, praying that some provision may be made in the collection act, &c. of the United States.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the North-Carolina bill, and made some alterations therein; and was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill for a uniform rule of naturalization was read the second time. Some members were for taking the bill into consideration to-morrow, but this Mr. Madison opposed; he said, he was surprised that gentlemen were for hurrying this matter through the house, when every one must know its importance; he therefore moved it should be taken up on Tuesday next, which the house agreed to.

The petition of James Price was read a second time.

Mr. Ames moved that it should be referred to the secretary of the treasury.

This was opposed by Mr. Fitzsimons and Mr. Boudinot, who thought a select committee would be more proper, as the petitioner had before applied to the late congress, and several resolutions had been made relating the settlement of his accounts; and that it would be more convenient for a committee of the house to search the journals of the late congress, &c. than it would be for the secretary.

The question being taken thereon, it was agreed that a committee of three be appointed—the members were Fitzsimons and Boudinot.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for enumerating the inhabitants of the United States.

Mr. Sumpter made a motion, that the schedule should be brought forward, which had not only for its object the enumeration of males, free females and slaves above and below a certain age, the blacks distinct, &c. but also the number of persons employed in different professions, such as merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, &c. ought to be ascertained, should be substituted in the room of the one in the bill. This was agreed to, and the bill recommitted.

On motion, That another member should be added to the committee, Mr. Madison was appointed.

Mr. Ames, from the committee to whom was referred the report of the secretary of the treasury on the petition of Christopher Saddler, made a report, that a bill ought to be brought in for the relief of such persons.

A committee was then appointed for that purpose, consisting of the same members as made the above report.

Mr. Ames informed the house, that the committee had prepared a bill for the aforesaid purpose, which he presented at the chair, and which was read.

The house then went into a committee on the bill making compensation to persons employed in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations. In that part of the bill which mentions that the president of the United States shall be authorised to draw on the treasury for a sum not exceeding 40,000 dollars annually, for the support of officers sent abroad, and that a minister plenipotentiary shall not receive a salary of more than 9000 dollars per annum, a resident 5000, and a charge des affairs 3000.

Mr. Lee made a motion, that after the word president, the words "by and with the advice and consent of the senate," be inserted.

A considerable debate now ensued. Mr. Smith (S. C.), Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Lawrence opposed the motion—They contended, that it would be improper and inconvenient for the president to have the advice and consent of the senate necessary to draw a warrant on the treasury for the sums requisite to pay the ministers on foreign service—That the president might deem it necessary to send off an ambassador to Europe when the senate were not in session, and by that means he might be frustrated in his intentions, and the public interest suffer. Besides, it would be better for the president alone to be responsible for the trust, than the president and senate together.

Mr. Lee and Mr. Stone thought it was against the principles of the constitution for the president alone to have the power; for by the constitution the president could not make treaties without the consent of the senate; and he surely ought not to have the power of fixing and paying the salaries of officers engaged in the negotiation of treaties without the advice of the senate. Mr. Stone also spoke of the influence the president would derive from the business.

Mr. Smith replied, as did also Mr. Madison.

Mr. Lee at length withdrew the motion for putting the words in the place as above mentioned, but modified it so, that the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, should apportion the salaries to the respective officers sent abroad, but not to exceed the sums above mentioned.

Mr. Lawrence then made a motion, that the words "by and with the advice and consent of the senate," should be struck out. A debate was then commencing, but Mr. Livermore moved, that the committee should rise, which was agreed to. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 27.

The order of the day for the consideration of the bill for giving effect to the laws of the United States in the state of North-Carolina, was taken up, and the bill passed to be enacted.

The bill for the remission or mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases, was read the second time. Ordered, That it be referred to a committee of the whole house, to be taken into consideration on Wednesday next, and that 100 copies be printed.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to provide the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations—the motion before the committee yesterday, for striking out of Mr. Lee's proposed amendment, the words, "by and with the advice and consent of the senate," was again read.

Mr. Jackson objected to the principle of the bill, as tending to establish arbitrary power—as divesting the senate of their prerogative—as relinquishing the control of the house over the treasury of the United States. Besides, he contended, that it is the duty of the house to fix the salaries, and this he conceived the legislature fully competent to. The disposal of the public money is a trust committed to us, nor can we constitutionally divest ourselves of it.

Mr. Boudinot was opposed to the amendment, and in favour of striking out the words; and contended, that the bill went to make all those provisions as fully as the nature of the case would permit, which gentlemen appeared to earnestly to contend for.

The bill empowers the president to draw out of the public treasury a specified sum; it has also determined a point beyond which the salaries shall not extend; all the power remained on the subject in the president, is to reduce the salaries, and to dispose of the appropriation to the best advantage. This cannot be considered an extraordinary or unconstitutional trust: it is agreeable to the uniform usage of the house in making appropriations where any trust is reposed. It is easy to foresee insuperable difficulties in associating the senate with the president in this business.

Mr. Scott asked whether the question was of a legislative or executive nature—for his part, he thought it of a legislative nature; and therefore granting any power to appropriate the public money, for purposes where the house could not ascertain the quantum necessary, was acting contrary to the constitution. It was improper, he said, that either the president or senate, or both, should expend money for any services, the amount of which could not be fixed by law. He was therefore wholly opposed to the principle of the bill, and moved that the committee should rise, for the purpose of introducing a motion in the house to recommit it.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that if a discretionary power cannot be lodged with any person to determine what sums shall be paid for particular services, it is difficult to conceive how the public business can be carried on. He was sure, he said, there was nothing in the constitution against the delegation of such a power—and in fact, constant experience was directly opposed to the position.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) pursuing the idea of Mr. Sedgwick, adverted to the circumstance of voting 20,000 dollars the last session for the Indian business—it is true the compensations of the commissioners were fixed—but *their* allowance absorbed but a small proportion of the sum committed in trust to the president and senate of the United States.

Mr. Lawrence opposed the motion for the committee's rising: he wished the committee to come to a decision of the question, whether the senate should be associated with the president in this business or not—he adverted to the constant practice of the house in respect to the heads of departments, who, from the necessity of the case, are constantly trusted with appropriations which it is true they may not exceed, but without particularly specifying the sums they shall pay for certain services. He wished the gentleman would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Boudinot was likewise opposed to the rising of the committee, and enlarged upon the ideas suggested by Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Smith.

Mr. Scott defended his motion; he said that services performed in the public offices are known and open to examination; but that might not be the case with the present business: that as the bill stands, it militates against the constitution; that consideration would influence him not to withdraw his motion for the rising of the committee.

The motion for the committee's rising was negatived.

The motion for striking out of the proposed amendment the words "by and with the advice and consent of the senate," was put and carried in the affirmative.

The question then was, on the proposed amendment without the words "by and with the advice and consent of the senate," the vote being taken, the amendment was not adopted.

Mr. Lawrence proposed an additional clause for limitting the duration of the bill to the term of three years, and from thence to the end of the next session of congress thereafter.

It was moved, that the clause which enjoins that the accounts of expenditures be rendered under oath, should be struck out.

Mr. Sedgwick was in favour of retaining the words; there could no injury arise from their being retained in the bill; they may conduce to the public satisfaction. In the disposition of public monies, cases will frequently occur in which a confidence in the integrity of public officers may be all the satisfaction the people may receive in the disposal of their money. It is not to be expected that the formality of an oath is to be attended to, the idea meant to be conveyed is, that the accounts are rendered under the impression of such a solemnity.

Messrs. Huntington, Wadsworth and Ames were severally in favour of the motion for striking out the words. It was observed, that they involved an absurdity, except gentlemen supposed it necessary that the president should take his oath of office *de novo*.

The words respecting the oath were struck out.

A motion of Mr. Madison's, that the president cause a regular statement of the account of expenditures to be laid before congress, occasioned some further conversation. This motion was adopted.

The whole paragraph, as thus amended, was then agreed to.

The motion for the limitation of the bill was next discussed. It was moved, that *three* be struck out before "years," and *two* inserted. This motion was negatived.

The clause thus amended was adopted.

The committee then rose, reported the bill with amendments—to which the house acceded—and ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow.

Mr. Lee called the attention of the house to the petition of Mr. Dobbyn—and after some observations on the policy of encouraging the emigration of foreigners, and the population of the unappropriated territory of the United States, moved that the petition of Mr. Dobbyn be referred to the secretary of the treasury—that he may make provision in the plan which he is directed to report to the house, for cases similar to that of the petitioner—Mr. Madison and Mr. Page supported this motion.

Mr. Sherman moved that the latter part of the motion should be struck out, and that if the petition is referred to the secretary of the treasury, it should be by way of information.

It was said that there is an impropriety in restraining the secretary to any particularly object, in forming the plan in contemplation, as it must be calculated on general principles, the house having special reference to the subject of revenue in committing the business to him—It was further said that the propriety of the legislature of the United States holding out encouragement to individuals of foreign states, to emigrate to this country may be doubted.

Mr. Sherman's motion was adopted, and the petition referred to the secretary of the treasury for his information.

M. Sherman presented a petition from the president and fellows of Yale College, stating that they had imported a philosophical apparatus for that college, the impost duties of which they had paid; and suggested to congress whether, as books and scientific instruments for the use of seminaries of learning could be come under the denomination of negotiable articles of merchandise, it would not tend to encourage science, were such articles exempted from duties, and praying that the amount of the duties paid on such apparatus may be remitted for the use of the said college.

Mr Ames presented the petition of John Wait, praying relief under losses sustained by taking certificates for supplies from soldiers who afterwards deserted—Read and laid on the table.

The house took up the resolution laid on the table yesterday by Mr. Smith (S. C.) respecting the unfinished business at the end of a session.

Some debate ensued, but the house adjourned without coming to any decision on the motion.

BOSTON, *January* 21.

IT is with a great degree of satisfaction we announce to the public, the entire discharge of the *foreign debt* of this commonwealth—The treasurer having been enabled, during the recess of the general court, to pay the same in specie. One of the demands thus discharged we are told, amounted to more than 60,000 dollars.

ROCHESTER, *January* 7.

The night before last, one of the most melancholy accidents took place in this town, that has ever happened in this part of the country since its first settlement, and is scarcely exceeded by any which has ever taken place in America. The wife of lieutenant *Tisdale Winslow*, (whose husband was absent) was awakened about eleven o'clock, when she perceived that a fire had burned through the breast-work over the mantle-tree; she was then in bed with her oldest daughter about 15, and an infant, she sprang out of bed, as did her daughter, and supposing the fire to be extinguishable, ran to an entry door and opened it, in order to take a pail of water to put out the fire, she no sooner opened the door than she perceived the entry in one solid blaze, which burst into the room with such force that it was out of her power to shut the door; she ran then to a door which communicated with the kitchen, and opened it, which drew the flame with incredible force from the entry door to the kitchen door, cut off all communication between either door and the children, except the [illegible] who followed her mother out; two of them, however, a son about 12 years of age, and a daughter about eight, forced themselves through the flame and got out of the house, leaving two behind them; one of about five years of age and one of 18 months, who perished in the flames; the oldest who had followed her mother into the kitchen, instead of pushing out at the door through the porch, went into a buttery, where she perished likewise. The son who had run through the fire, as before related, was burnt in a shocking manner, his shirt was wholly consumed saving only the wristbands. In this situation he ran to the next neighbour, about 20 rods, leaving his footsteps in blood the whole of the way, losing the soles of both his feet before he arrived at the house; in this situation he lay, a heart-breaking spectacle of distress till the next morning about eight o'clock, when death put an end to his sufferings. The only surviving child is so exceedingly ill of her burns that her life is much dispaired of.——Mr. Gray, the nighest neighbour, arrived at the place of this scene of horror, just as the wife came out of the house, who turned about to re-enter it, which was then but little different from a solid column of fire, and so great was her anxiety to return, that his address was scarcely sufficient to detain her from it, in which case nothing within the compass of human abilities could have been capable of preventing her perishing in the conflagration.

The whole exhibited a spectacle of horror, which even the richest language, or the most bold imagination is totally incapable of depicting. A child of about eight, lying in anguish—a promising son of about 12, partly consumed, reduced to a lifeless corpse—a tender mother frantic of grief, her eyes swimming in tears, and her features distorted with anguish and unavailingly weeping over them—On the mouldering ruins of the house, lay the scattered bones of the three unfortunate victims, part of which had fallen into the cellar, the flesh entirely consumed, saving only in the place of the stomach and bowels, that a kind of a cinder adhering to the bones. A most distressed father, who on his return home was recognized by his groans before his arrival, and on his coming to the fatal place, a number of times swooned, making in the whole as finished an exhibition of distress and grief as adverse life is capable of producing.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 30.

Extract of a letter from captain James Orr, to a gentleman in Boston, dated St. Pierre, Martinique, December 5, 1789.

"I sailed from Boston, October 10, in the brig Active, owned by Joseph Ruggles, Esq. and [illegible] of Roxbury, with provision and two sheep on deck. In lat. 33, 30, long. 60, October 19th, the wind veering from N. W. to S. E. at 8, A. M. it began to blow, accompanied at 11 o'clock with rain. I hove too, under a doubled reefed main-sail; and it blowing so furiously at 12 o'clock, I got the fore-yard on deck—Before we had got secured, it blew so strong, that no man could go aloft, and I lay under bare poles until 2 o'clock, when like a raging tornado, the gale still increased.—I got the brig before the wind, and the gale was so strong as to blow her head under water—and would not steer. I went to heave the hay and sheep overboard immediately—and from the blowing of the sea, rain, &c. it was so dark that we could not see the jib-boom end, at times—the sea running mountains high. At half past 2, P. M. the tornado died away to a breath—and soon after came on from the opposite point with redoubled fury—nothing could stand it, and we scudded before it against the old sea from S. E. until a mast high sea filled the waist, carried all clean before it, hove me on my beam ends, and I broached too with my head to N. E.—In that condition, with the main-yard nearly in the water, I lay 15 minutes almost covered up with the sea—at length the main-mast went overboard, and all belonging to it, breaking about two feet from the deck—I instantly righted, nothing standing but the fore-mast—It blew my fore-top-sail-yard to the mast head—parted cluelines and buntlines, all new, with the braces, bowline, tackles, &c. and blew it away, with the top-mast, short off at the fore cap—at 4, P. M. fine weather, but great sea.

"On the 20th in lat. 32, 24, long. 50, 59, spoke sloop Ranger, Joshua Merril, master, from Casco-Bay dismasted—he told me the wind, was so strong that it blew away his mast as if it had been made of paste—and that he and all his hands were washed overboard, and washed in again.—The captain was much bruised and they had no boat. As I also had no boat, I could not help him to water, which he wanted. I arrived here November 22, since which time six vessels have arrived—the crews of which went on board of several wrecks at sea. A captain Swain, of Hudson, arrived here yesterday under jury masts, bound a whaling."

Extract of a letter from a house of respectability in Bourdeaux, dated November 17, 1789, to a gentleman in this city.

"Matters are now perfectly quiet and peaceable at Paris, and the national assembly daily adopting measures to render this one of the most respectable and flourishing countries in Europe.—There is not the shadow of danger of a national bankruptcy, and private property is as secure as in any part of the world."

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, November 19.

"No doubt you have heard before this of the commotions of some parts of this kingdom, but this province has been exempted from the like, and we have every prospect of peace continuing here. We think it necessary to inform you of this circumstance, lest you should apprehend your property not being safe here."

WINCHESTER, *(Virginia) January* 13.

Emigrants to Kentucky, passed by Muskingum from 1st of August, 1786, to 15th of May, 1789, 19,889 souls, 1067 boats, 8884 horses, 2297 cattle, 1926 sheep, 627 waggons, besides those which passed in the night unnoticed.

Some travellers from Kentucky report, that as they passed through the wilderness, about the 23d of last month, they counted 14 human bodies lying dead, at no great distance from each other. Our informants also add, that these unfortunate persons were all scalped, doubtless by the savages, but that such was their hurry, to avoid a similar fate, they did not stop to enter into a very minute examination of them.

Annapolis, Feb. 11.

On Monday last, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the government house unfortunately took fire; it is supposed to have been communicated through a breach in one of the chimnies, and after having burnt a considerable time in the upper story, was happily extinguished through the great exertion and activity of the citizens, and of all others who were present, without more damage to the house than what was in a great measure unavoidable to it's preservation. And we cannot here help in justice to remark, that the extinguishment of the fire was greatly owing to the very uncommon exertions of Messrs. Andrew Brown, Alexander Thompson, James McFadon, Dennis Dunning, John Sullivan, Patrick Dunn, Cornelius West, Thomas Clark and Charles Caton, and a few others, who early in the commencement of the fire got on the roof of the house, and cut it away in such a manner as to admit a free communication of the water buckets, and that their conduct could not but be highly pleasing and interesting to every spectator, and particularly to the other citizens of Annapolis, to observe the well-timed exertions of those active men, and that it cannot but claim from them and the public in general the warmest acknowledgments of gratitude and esteem.

[illegible] *the report of [illegible] treasury, submitted to the [illegible] of the United States, on Thursday [illegible]*

THE report of the secretary [illegible] premising, in a [illegible] public credit to [illegible] tion; the impolicy [illegible] making a distinction [illegible] the various [illegible] public creditors; the [illegible] under, either of discharging the interest [illegible] debt, or of funding it on the [illegible] terms [illegible] cipal; and the propriety of assuming the [illegible] only the principles of justice, but in order [illegible] a fair and equitable settlement of accounts [illegible] states and the union, and of preventing that [illegible] tion in the raising of revenue, which would [illegible] either injurious to both, or oppressive to the people [illegible] proposes,

That a loan should be opened for the full amount [illegible] the debts, as well of the particular states as of [illegible] union, upon the following terms, viz.

1st. That for every hundred dollars subscribed, payable in the debt (as well interest as principal) the subscriber should be entitled to have two thirds funded [illegible] a yearly interest of six per cent. (the capital redeemable at the pleasure of the government, by payment of the principal) and to receive the other third in [illegible] of the western territory, at the rate of twenty [illegible] per acre—Or,

2d. To have the whole sum funded at a yearly interest of four per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding five dollars per annum, on account both [illegible] principal and interest, and to receive, as a compensation for the reduction of interest, fifteen dollars [illegible] eighty cents, payable in lands, as in the preceding [illegible] —Or,

3d. To have sixty-six and two thirds dollars funded at a yearly interest of six per cent. irredeemable also by any payment exceeding four and two thirds dollars per annum, on account both of principal and interest, and to have, at the end of ten years, twenty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents funded at the like interest and rate of redemption—Or,

4thly. To have an annuity for the remainder of life upon the contingency of living to a given age, [illegible] distant than ten years, computing interest at [illegible] cent.—Or,

5thly. To have an annuity for the remainder of life on the contingency of the survivorship of the youngest of two persons, computing interest in this case also at four per cent.

6thly. In addition to the foregoing loans, the secretary proposes a loan of ten millions dollars, payable one half in specie, and the other half in the debt (as well principal as interest) bearing an interest of five per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding six dollars per annum, both of principal and interest.

And also (by way of experiment) a tontine, upon the following principles, viz.

That the classes should be six, composed respectively of persons of the following ages:—

1st. class of those of 20 years and under.
2d. do. of those above 20, and not exceeding 30.
3d. do. of those above 30, and not exceeding 40.
4th. do. of those above 40, and not exceeding 50.
5th. do. of those above 50, and not exceeding 60.
6th. do. of those above 60.

Each share to be two hundred dollars. The number of shares in each class to be indefinite. Persons to be at liberty to subscribe on their own lives, or those of others, nominated by them.

	Dollars.	Cts.
The annuity upon a share in the first class, to be	8	40
Upon a share in the second,	8	65
Upon a share in the third,	9	
Upon a share in the fourth,	9	65
Upon a share in the fifth,	10	70
Upon a share in the sixth,	12	80

The annuities of those who die, to be equally divided among the survivors, until four-fifths shall be dead, when the principal of survivorship shall cease, and each annuitant thenceforth enjoy his dividend as a several annuity, during the life upon which it shall depend.

On the loans where interest is payable, it is proposed that the payment of the same should be quarterly, not only for the benefit of the creditors, but in order to promote a more rapid circulation of money.

In proposing the foregoing terms, the secretary appears to have been governed by the following principles:

THAT no change ought to be attempted in the rights of the creditors, but what is sanctioned by their voluntary consent, and founded on the basis of a fair equivalent.

That the nature of the public debt (being a capital redeemable at the pleasure of the government, which may avail itself of any fall of interest) is favourable to the public—unfavourable to the creditors, and may therefore facilitate an arrangement for the reduction of the present rate of interest on the basis of a fair equivalent.

That, from the increase of money arising from the low rate of interest in Europe, that of the moneied capital of [illegible], by funding seventy millions of dollars, the further establishment of public [illegible] and other causes, it is presumable, that the [illegible] rate of interest in the United States will, at the expiration of five years, fall to five per cent. and in a period not exceeding twenty years, to four per cent.

How far the calculations on these various [illegible] loan conform to the above principles, it is [illegible] impossible to determine; but from the general [illegible] of the report, and the well known disposition of the secretary to support the rights of the creditors, and the character of the nation, there can be no doubt but proper attention has been paid to this point.

[illegible] payment of interest on what is [illegible] domestic debt, it is proposed to be from [illegible] and on the state debts [illegible] The funds for the former [illegible] are the [illegible] (specified in the report) are [illegible] the present duties on imports [illegible] with the supplement.

[illegible] wines, distilled spirits, coffee,
[illegible] a duty on home-made spirits.

These articles (as the secretary justly observes) are [illegible] of them in reality luxuries, the greater part of [illegible] foreign luxuries, and some of them, in the [illegible] which they are used, pernicious luxuries. Al[illegible] (as before observed) the funds for paying the [illegible] on the aggregate of the state debts are not [illegible] out; from the four articles which are proposed [illegible] constitute those for the present debt of the United [States], we have good grounds to hope, and believe, [that] the remainder of the necessary funds will be easily [obtaine]d without the necessity of having recourse, either [to] land or poll tax.

In order that the different loans may be voluntary [in] fact, as well as name, provision is made in the re[port] for paying to non-subscribing creditors, a divi[den]d of whatever surplus may remain, after paying the [inter]est of the proposed loans; with a limitation how[ever] to four per cent. as the funds immediately to be [prov]ided are calculated to produce in that proportion [on the] entire debt.

The foreign and domestic debt of the United States, [wit]h the arrears of interest, together with the debts of [the] respective states which are estimated at 25,[illegible],000 [for] principal and interest, form a total of about [illegible],000 dollars—the whole amount of the debt of [the] United States, after the debts of the individual [gove]rnments shall be assumed.

[A] foreign loan of 12,000,000 of dollars is among [the] articles proposed: The object of which is, to dis[charge] the arrears of interest due on the foreign debt, [re]duce the interest on that part of the foreign debt, [whi]ch bears an interest of more than four per cent.—[to f]orm a capital for a national bank, in order to faci[litat]e the collection of the revenue, and such arrange[men]ts as shall be found expedient for reducing the [illegible] of the domestic debt: In aid of this operation, [the r]evenue of the post-office is proposed as a sinking [fund].

[It] is proposed, that this loan be under the direction [of] commissioners to be appointed by congress.

The report stated, that the post-office may probably [be] made to yield a revenue of 100,000 dollars.

[So] much of the impost law as imposes duties on [win]es, ardent spirits, teas and coffee, it is proposed [shou]ld be repealed, after the first of May, for the pur[pose] of enacting a law, laying an enhanced duty on [thes]e articles: These enhanced duties with the pro[duct]s of the present revenue from imposts and ton[nage], and a duty on distilleries, &c. according to the [estim]ate exhibited, will produce the sum required for [the] payment of the interest on the present debt of the [Uni]ted States, and the support of government.

The idea of discriminating between original cre[ditor]s, and those by purchase, is reprobated—and [ever]y argument in favour of such a plan, in our opi[nion], is totally exploded.

L O S T,

[O]UT of the subscriber's pocket, between Henry Baldwin's tavern and Annapolis, on Tuesday the [illegible] day of February, instant, a silk red and white purse, [con]taining therein one final settlement certificate of one [thou]sand dollars, No. 82,786, issued by John Pierce [to] Gassaway Watkins, on the 30th August, 1784, [coun]tersigned John White, and endorsed on the back [of t]he said certificate, interest paid by Thomas Har[woo]d, commissioner for the continental loan-office for [the] state of Maryland, to 31st December, 1787, and [a lan]d certificate for two hundred acres. Whoever [will] deliver the said purse and certificates to the sub[scrib]er, living on Elk-Ridge, or to Thomas Harwood, [in the] city of Annapolis, shall receive a reward of [EIG]HT DOLLARS.

GASSAWAY WATKINS.

S T O P T,

[Sup]posed to be stolen, the following
ARTICLES:

[E]ight silver table spoons,
[T]wo desart do.
[F]ourteen silver tea spoons,
[O]ne case with a pair silver shoe-buckles,
[O]ne set hat buckles,
[F]our gold rings,
[O]ne leather stock-buckle,
[Se]ven breast-broaches,
[T]wo pieces lutestrings, one sea green, the other a [crim]son, nine yards in each,
[O]ne painted silk handkerchief,
One and a half yards gold lace,
One piece calico, about six yards,
[illegible] remnants of calico, containing about 25 yards,
[illegible] yards striped muslin,
[illegible] and a quarter yards white linen,
[illegible] and three quarters yards broad black lace,
[F]ourteen yards of ribbon, some broad, a remnant of [illegible] silk, appears to have been half of a woman's [illegible], and several other small things.

[Wh]oever has lost any of the above things, on [proving] property and paying charges, may have them [by] applying to

[illegible] GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of the city of Annapolis.

[N.] B. It is suspected some of the above articles were [illegible].

N O T I C E

[IS] hereby given to all persons interested, that the commissioners of the fund tax, for Prince-George's county, will attend at Upper-Marlborough on Monday the 22d instant, to make any alterations or change in their property that may have taken place since the last assessment, and will continue sitting for twenty days (exclusive of) Sundays.

Signed per order,

SAMUEL HEPBURN, Clerk.

Upper-Marlborough, February [illegible], 1790.

N O T I C E.

THE creditors of captain CHARLES SMITH, late of Charles county, deceased, (not having attended as expected, on a former day appointed for that purpose,) are hereby requested to attend at colonel Beanes's, in Piscataway, on Monday the 22d day of March next, with their respective claims lawfully authenticated, in order for settlement, as far as effects will admit—those who neglect attending as above may thereafter lose the benefit of a dividend; all who are indebted for property purchased, or otherwise, are required to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given. TO BE SOLD, agreeable to the last will and testament of the aforesaid Smith, his right in a tract of land called SHARPE, lying on Mattawoman, in Charles county, and near the main road leading from Piscataway to Port-Tobacco.

MARY SMITH, Executrix.

February [illegible], 1790.

Chaptico, St. Mary's county, February 3, 1790.

WHEREAS I gave bond to a certain George Arnold, of Harrison county, and state of Virginia, on the twenty-fifth day of August, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, conditioned for the payment of 200l. Maryland currency, to be made at three annual payments, in case I made a purchase of four hundred and three acres of land, lying on a creek called Tarecoat, in Hampshire county, of said state—The obligation running, that, if I should not like the land, on returning the patent by the first day of December of the aforesaid year, the contract should be null and void; I returned him the patent within the time limitted, being disappointed in the quality and situation of the land, and he refused to give up my bond, I do hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said bond.

IGNATIUS HAYDEN.

Prince-George's county, February 5, 1790.

COMMITTED to my custody, a negro woman, who says her name is ALLEY, and that she is the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Dare, of Calvert county. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away, from

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,

Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

L A W S

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

NOTICE.

I FORBID all persons hunting with dog or gun on my lands near Annapolis, which I purchased of Mr. Ogle; many persons having frequently committed trespasses under pretence of hunting.

January 19, 1790. J. T. CHASE.

To be Sold,

A New Brick House,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and ware-house, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December [illegible], 1789.

Port-Tobacco, January 25, 1790.

ALL who have claims against the estate of the late Reverend RICHARD BROWN, of Charles county, are desired to bring them in legally authenticated, and all indebted are requested to make payment without delay.

G. [illegible] BROWN,
W[ILLIA]M BROWN, } Executors.
W. [illegible] MAGRUDER,

On Monday the 22d of February, if fair, or [the] first fair day thereafter, by direction of the honour[able] the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, [at] PUBLIC AUCTION, on the dwelling plantation [of] WALTER PYE, near Port-Tobacco,

ALL that part of the property of the said Pye which was heretofore mortgaged to the subscriber. The said property consists of twenty-nine negroes, with their increase, a valuable blooded mare and two colts. The negroes will be sold in such convenient parcels as shall be agreed on between the subscriber and the trustees of the said Pye. The purchasers are respectively to give bonds with good security, for paying the purchase money, with interest, from the day of sale, in two equal annual payments; and the subscriber is to join with the said trustees in making effectual conveyances.

THOMAS HOW RIDGATE.

Port-Tobacco, January 14, 1790.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, the 30th day of December last, a negro man named CHARLES, about five feet eight inches high, a well made likely fellow, twenty-five years old; had on two brown cloth and one fearnought jackets, new country linen shirt, Welch cotton breeches, yarn stockings, negro shoes and felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home, twenty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of this state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

January 20, 1790.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on the 11th day of March next, when attendance will be given at the late dwelling house of said deceased, that there may be an equal distribution made of the proceeds of the sale of the property to his creditors, and to have the estate finally settled, therefore those who neglect to comply with the above request will not be entitled to a dividend hereafter; those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, for no longer indulgence can be given.

RICHARD BEARD, Executor.

February 2, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to congress for duplicates of sundry continental loan-office CERTIFICATES, which were his property and were destroyed by fire, in and with the house of Mrs. Gilbert, in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the 2d day of January, 1778; two of which issued from said office in Maryland, viz.

One of 500 dollars to Edward Dulin, February 12th, 1779.

Also one of 200 ditto, issued March 23d, 1779.

JOSIAS CLAPHAM.

Loudoun county, Virginia, February 2, 1790.

St. Mary's county, January 19, 1790.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself TOM, he is about five feet five or six inches high, has on a new fearnought jacket, white country cloth breeches, country made shoes and stockings, and a new osnabrig shirt; he appears to be about twenty-five or thirty years of age, and says he belongs to Mr. Rinaldo Johnson, of Prince-George's county. His owner is desired to take him away and pay charges, or he will be sold, in one month from this date, for his prison fees.

P. FORD, Sheriff.

Calvert county, All Saints Parish, January 17, 1790.

ANY MINISTER in deacon's or priest's order, of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, who will apply to the vestry of said parish and produce the testimonials required by the convention of that church, will meet with a liberal encouragement.

Signed per order of the vestry,

SAMUEL MEAD, Register.

THE creditors of captain Thomas Dent, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their claims lawfully authenticated to the subscriber, on the seventeenth day of March next, when attendance will be given at colonel Beanes's, in Piscataway, that there may be an equal distribution made of the proceeds of the sale of the property to his creditors, and to have the estate finally settled, therefore those who neglect to comply with the above request will not be entitled to a dividend hereafter—those who are indebted to the said estate are earnestly desired to make immediate payment, for no longer indulgence can be given.

ELIZABETH DENT, Administratrix.

December 10, 1789.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber will prosecute any person whatever who shall hereafter hunt within his enclosures on [illegible] river, [illegible] creek, without leave.

DAN. of ST. THO. JENIFER.

The White-House Tavern, at Elk-Ridge Landing, to be Rented.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered on immediately,

THAT noted stand for a tavern, at Elk-Ridge Landing, known by the name of the White-House, formerly occupied by major Richard Dorsey. As it is well known, and the renter will, undoubtedly, view the premises before agreeing, a particular description is judged unnecessary. None need apply but such as can and will keep a good orderly house, and give security for the payment of the rent, if required. Application to be made to PATRICK MACGILL, at said Landing.

N. B. The former tenant had, in winter, seven boarders, and in the summer not less than twelve.— There is [illegible] one acre and a half of ground, contiguous to the White-house, well set with red clover.

January 9, 1790.

A TAVERN.

HENRY SIBELL

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that, in consequence of the late calamitous fire, he has been constrained to remove into a house in Green-street, lately occupied by Mr. Cornelius Mills, where (thanks to a kind Providence) he still is enabled to find good and plentiful entertainment for man and horse on the most reasonable terms, and whilst it will be his constant endeavour to merit the custom and patronage of a generous public, he humbly hopes for and solicits a continuation of their kind attention and encouragement.

Annapolis, January 26, 1790.

January 22, 1790.

THE subscriber hereof having disposed of all the real and personal property of THOMAS WHITTINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, agreeable to law, and finds that there is not a sufficiency of assets to discharge every claim, this is to request all person or persons, who have heretofore made their claims known to him in writing, to bring in their accounts lawfully and properly attested and authenticated between this and the 28th day of February next, in order that they may receive or settle for their equal dividend of the said estate. No account after that day will be admissible.

THOMAS WHITTINGTON, Executor.

Twenty Dollars Reward.



RAN away from the subscriber, near Montgomery court-house, Maryland, on the 27th of December last, at night, a lusty able country-born negro fellow named JACOB, he is about twenty-one years of age, five feet [illegible] or eight inches high, he is very black, has a likely face and down look, when surprised stammers; had on, and took with him, two shirts, one a crocus and the other white sheeting, a linsey jacket and breeches, and a striped calico under jacket, a pair of coarse white yarn stockings, a pair of coarse shoes with strings, a coarse felt hat with a black ribbon round the crown; he may have other cloaths with him, but this is unknown to me. Taken out of my son's stable the same night, a black HORSE, upwards of fifteen hands high, a small star in his forehead, his hind feet both white, his mane hangs on both sides, his feet are rubbed from wearing of fetters lately, trots, paces and canters, carries a good head and tail. Missing the same night, an old saddle, snaffle bridle with the bit broke, and a sack bag, marked S. W. Whoever takes up the said negro, and brings him home, if ten miles from home four dollars, if twenty miles six dollars, if thirty miles eight dollars, if forty miles ten dollars, and the same proportion for a greater distance—if out of the state the above reward.

SAMUEL WHITE.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to conceal or carry him off at their peril. Whoever brings home the horse without the negro shall receive eight dollars reward. S. W.

December 31, 1789.

THE subscribers hereby inform, that they intend to petition the justices of Frederick county, at the ensuing March court, to issue a commission for marking and bounding their parts of the following tracts of land, situate in the county aforesaid, viz. Come by Chance and The Resurvey on Good Neighbourhood, agreeable to the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

NICHOLAS COPPLE.
MICHAEL OVELMAN.

January 8, 1790.

IN CHANCERY, January 18, 1790.

ON the application of HENRY HALL, trustee for John Watkins, an insolvent debtor, ORDERED, That the creditors of the said John Watkins do bring in and declare their respective claims to the said Henry Hall, on or before the first day of June next, in order that the said claims may be liquidated and adjusted:— ORDERED, likewise, That the above order be published three weeks successively in Messrs. Green's and Mr. Goddard's news-paper.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

WHEREAS Philip [illegible], late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, did, by his last will and testament, devise to us one undivided moiety of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county aforesaid, called The ADDITION to SAINT JEROMES; Now this is to give notice, that we intend to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, when they convene in March next, for a commission to mark and bound our part of the land aforesaid, agreeable to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

FRANCIS WORTHEY,
MARY WORTHEY.

December 15, 1789.

John Fisher,

BRUSH-MAKER,

From LANCASTER,

MOST respectfully informs the public, that he carries on the BRUSH-MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, in Gay-street, near Market-street, Baltimore, where he sells, wholesale and retail, all sorts of BRUSHES, as cheap and as good as any imported, and hopes the public will favour him with their custom——He likewise makes best shining BLACKING BALL, and has for sale the following ENGLISH and GERMAN BOOKS, viz.

ENGLISH—Bibles, Testaments, Dilworth's Spelling-Books, Primers, Children's Play-Books, Histories of different kinds, [illegible] Dictiononers, English and German Grammars.

GERMAN—Lutheran A B C Books, Reformed Ditto, Haberman's Prayer Books, Lutheran Catechisms, Reformed Ditto, Robinson Crusoe, Spelling-Books and Psalters.

Also ENGLISH and GERMAN ALMANACKS of different kinds.

All kinds of BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS performed at the same place, where all sorts of BLANK BOOKS may be had—also, best writing and wrapping paper, pasteboards of different kinds, Lancaster rappee snuff, best quality; cowskin whips and glue, and an excellent tobacco cutting bench.

☞ The Printers in the neighbouring towns will be pleased to insert the above in their papers, and draw for payment on their humble servant,

JOHN FISHER.

Baltimore, November 30, 1789.

IN CHANCERY, January 15, 1790.

ISAAC DAY, *versus*, JOHN WHITSEL, and others.

ORDERED, That the said John Whitsel appear before the chancellor, in court, on Monday the 15th day of March next, to answer, on oath, the bill of the said Isaac Day.

By order, SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Charles county, December 17, 1789.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to Samuel Chandler on the twelfth day of December, seventeen hundred and eighty-six, conditioned for the payment of one hundred pounds current money, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, upon which bond a suit is brought and now depending in Charles county court—I do hereby forewarn all persons against taking an assignment of the said bond, as there is a mere trifle due upon it.

HUGH COX.

To be SOLD,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

For Ready Money,

On Wednesday the 17th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PROPERTY of JOHN BEVERIDGE, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, consisting of a house and lot, 24 and a half feet front, situated on Green-street, subject to a ground rent of six shillings and eight-pence per foot; also a likely negro woman and two children, one a girl about seven years old, the other a boy about two, likewise sundry household and kitchen furniture. The sale to be on the premises, and to begin at ten o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM COE, Administrator.

N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to W. C.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP of WALLACE, JOHNSON and MUIR, is, by mutual consent of the parties, this day dissolved.

All persons having any claims against the said concern are desired to call on the subscribers and receive their money, and all those in any manner indebted to the said partnership are required to make immediate payment. No further indulgence will be given, and the subscribers earnestly hope that no person will, by slighting this notice, drive them to the disagreeable necessity of bringing suits. Constant attendance will be given at Annapolis by

CHARLES WALLACE,
JOHN MUIR.

Annapolis, December 31, 1789.

TO BE [illegible]

[illegible] in this city, by the subscriber, [illegible] elegant three-story BRICK [illegible] in front, [illegible] rooms, [illegible] the whole building, which are [illegible] the rooms are well [illegible] in general [illegible] three of them are about [illegible] four feet square; the situation is pleasant and [illegible] about the centre of the city, and being situated [illegible] between two streets is not subject to be [illegible] by any adjoining improvements, which is frequently the case in towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation of boarders [illegible], a two-story BRICK HOUSE, in South-East-street, well calculated to accommodate a private family; its situation is such that your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have likewise for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, in Frederick county; a description of this land will be unnecessary, as the purchaser will view the place before he purchases. If a purchaser offers he may have a reasonable credit on securing the purchase money, by application to

THOMAS HYDE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

All persons having claims against

the estate of the late Mrs. ANNE SANDERS, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

C A S H,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to J. W.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of wood, and of a kind good soil; also, a tract on Magothy river, containing 450 acres; and a tract containing 301 acres, on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties into Patapsco river.—Both these tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres, the other about 60 acres cleared, the rest in woods, the soil equal to any in those parts; both well watered. Likewise two young NEGRO WOMEN, three GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Unexceptionable titles will be given to the purchasers. For terms, apply to WILLIAM MURRAY.

Annapolis, December 23, 1789.

Hardy [illegible] December [illegible]

COMMITTED to the [illegible] of Hardy county, Virginia, a likely negro man named GEORGE, who says he belongs to [illegible], of Prince-George's county, Maryland. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

ABEL RANDALL, H. S.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.